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WASHINGTON SENTINEL

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER, Ward's Building, near the Capitol, CITY OF WASHINGTON

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PROSPECTUS

"WASHINGTON SENTINEL." PROPOSE to publish in the city of Washington, in Sentember 2

ton, in September, a political newspaper, un-r the name of the WASHINGTON SENTI-

ciples of the Democratic party of the United States. It does not propose to be the organ of any Department of the Government, except in so far as an independent maintenance of the doctrines of that party may represent its opinions and express its

lt will not be ambitious to commend itself to the people by a blind flattery of their rulers. It will seek public support by the bold avowal of the sentiments which are common to the genuine sentiments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemna-tion of all such as may conflict with them. from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to deserve the title) the organ of the Democratic party of the United

States.

The Sentinel will maintain, as a fundamental The SERTIMEL will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great party, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution as a compact; by which, also, they created the Federal Government, and delegated to it, as their common agent, the powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all others to the States, or to their separate governments. The exercise of any powers beyond these thus delegated is therefore, an usuration of the thus delegated, is, therefore, an usurpation of the reserved authority of the States by the agent of

their own creation.

The SENTINEL will uphold and defend the Union upon the basis of the rights of the States—under the Constitution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter, it will the more effectually strengthen

and perpetuate the former.

With regard to the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, the SENTINEL will take as the principles of its action, that Congress shall ex-ercise no power which has not been delegated by the Constitution, according to a strict and fair in terpretation of its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain indirectly an object through the exercise of constitutional power, for the direct attainment of which it has no delegation of power. In other words, all powers exercised must be clearly granted, and all granted powers must be used for no purpose, except such as is clearly intended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration of the

Government, the Sentinel will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal policy:—that this Government will best promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States, by being less ambitious to exercise power, and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the management of all their domestic concerns—while it con-tents itself with guarding the confederacy from external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common interests, and defence of the common rights, and

honor of the States composing it.

The SENTINEL will advocate such a progressive The SENTINEL will advocate such a progressive foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies, and correspond with the expanding interests of the country. That policy should be energetic and decided; but should temper firmness with liberality, and make its highest ends consist with the strictest principles of justice. The real interests of the country, upon each occusion demanding attention, will be its guide in the course, the Services will will be its guide in the course the SexTINEL wil

pursue.

The national policy of the world in this age i essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World, and the ambitious restlessness of others, a common motive to colonial extension has developed

Our settled determination to repel interference from abroad with our domestic concerns, will prompt us to avoid it in the affairs of other coun-tries. unless by their foreign or colonial policy our peace should be threatened, our security endangered, or our interests invaded. For when the lfish interests of other nations prompt a foreign or colonial policy which infringes upon our rights and places in the pathway of our commerce dangerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy mus be resisted by remonstrance, and, if need be, b

Our foreign policy should, indeed, be defensive but to be properly defensive, it must sometimes be apparently aggressive. Our administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world is full of important movements, commercial and political, deeply concerning American trade and American power. It is time we had an American foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot avoid it if we would. We have larger interests, and a greater stake in the world and its destiny, than every other people. We occupy the best portion of a continent, with no neighbors but a colony, and a worn-out, anarchical despotism. We are the pendencies, is washed by the two great occans of the world. Our agricultural productions are more varied and more essential to civilized life, and t resources more vast-our facilities and capacity fo internal and foreign commerce more extended than those of any other people living under one government. A continent, to a great extent, un-explored and exhaustless in its yet hidden wealth. is at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are at our doors, or must be made through our own limits. Europe, Asia us, look to us as the rising power, through the agency of whose example, and ever widening and extending, though peaceful influences. extending, though peaceful influences, the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion, are detined to triumph over the barbarism and supersti-tion of the millions of the world. And shall such a people refuse to lay hold upon their destiny, and act upon the high mission to which it is called! A mission so full of hope, though so laden with responsibility, which, if properly directed, must make our confederacy the harbinger of peace to the world, as well as the peaceful arbiter of its

destiny.

The Sexting, will, therefore, advocate a bala and carnest foreign policy, such as the condition of the country demands; but it will advocate it under the flag of the country-nowhere else. Its foreign policy must be consistent with the spotless bono and unimpeachable good faith of the country. To be respectable at home and abroad, and to be grea in the eyes of the world, it must ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that wrong. It must be liberal and magnanimous the rights of others, and firm and immoveable insisting on its own. It must, in fine, be true t

be false to those of other nations.

Such then, is the chart by which we shall be guided. Independent and free, we shall endeavor to be honest and truthful. The true friends of democratic principles we shall cordially suppoand defend. Its enemies in the field or in and

we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions de-To our future brethren of the press we exten

the hand of friendly greeting. The Sentinel is the rival of no press of its own party—the persona enemy of none of the other. The present Democratic Administration has our

best wishes for its success in the establishment of the great principles upon which it came into power and in its honest labors to attain such an end will find the Severiser, its friend and conditator.

Terms: For the Daily paper, \$10 a year, in advance. For the Tri-weekly, \$5 a year to single

subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing fo 5 or more copies, at the rate of \$3 a year. For the Weekly, \$2 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies. at the rate of \$1.50 a year; in all cases payment to be made in advance.

All communications should be post paid, and ad

dressed to BEVERLY TUCKER. Editors throughout the country are request

ed to copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy of their paper, who shall receive in return a copy of ours.

BEVERLEY TUCKER. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1853.

CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Canal Stock wanted by PETER A. KELLER.
Sep 21 Opposite the Treasury.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

VOL. 1.

DAILY.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1853.

Agencies and Law Offices.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE Mexican war, or others having claims against government.—Claims for bounty land and invalid pensions, in behalf of officers and Soldiers in the Mexican. Florida, or Revolutionary war, or of 1812, extra-pay, moneys paid for raising and subsisting troops; also, claims under the new pension law, in behalf of widows and orphans of officers and soldiers, prosecuted by F. E. HASSLER,

Sep 28—3tlaw Washington.

Sep 28-3tlaw

A GENCY FOR CLAIMS.—The subscriber lately, and for a number of years past, a Clerk in the Pension Office, offers his services to the public as Attorney and Agent for prosecuting claims before Congress and the several Depart-ments. Having access to the largest collection of ments. Having access to the largest conection of evidence of Revolutionary service, particularly of officers of the Stuff Department, to be found in the hands of any private individual, he feels confident it will enable him to render satisfactory and valu-

it will enable him to render satisfactory and valuable service to those who may employ him to establish claims which have long remained suspended for want of proof and proper attention.

Those engaging his services will be constantly kept advised of the progress of their claims.

All communications to be post paid.

He is permitted to refer to—

Col. J. J. Abert, Chief of Corps of Top. Engineers, John Wilson, esq., Com, of the Gen. Land Office.

J. L. Edwards, esq., Late Com. of Pensions.

J. G. Berret, esq., Postmaster, Washington, D. C. Maj. J. H. Eaton, Late Secretary of War.

Beverley Tucker, Washington.

ORRIS S. PAINE.

Sep 21—3t

TO THE HEIRS OF OFFICERS AND Soldiers of the Revolutionary and other Wars.—The undersigned having established a permanent General Agency at the seat of Govern-ment, for the prosecution of claims against the United States, continues to give his usual promp the success he has achieved in bringing about a speedy settlement of old claims placed in his hands, justifies him in believing that he will be equally fortunate in behalf of his clients for the future. Suspended Pension and Bounty Land ases meet with special attention, and in no case will a fee be charged, indess the claim be allowed and paid by the Government.

There are many representatives of deceased Naval Officers who have claims that can be estab-

lished by applying to the subscriber.
ROBERT H. GALLAGHER.

References, (if necessary.) Chubb Brothers, Bankers, Washington, D. C. ohn S. Gallagher, Esq., late Third Auditor of the J. S. Treasury; Hon, Jackson Morton, United States Senate; Drexell & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia; M. Judson, Esq., Banker, New Orleans; Wright & Williams, Bankers, Eric, Pennystvania; Maury & Morton, Bankers, Richmond, Va.; Bur-coyne & Plume, Bankers, New York; Ellis & Mor-ton, Bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Johnson, Bro-

ther & Co., Bankers, Baltimore, Md. N. B.—I have facilities for establishing service in Wayne's War, by which all entitled to Bounty Land, or Pension can secure the same. The dif-iculty heretofore in establishing the service referred to has grown out of the fact that the Depart-ment itself has no rolls of Wayne's War. R. H. G.

AW NOTICE. SIDNEY S. BAXTER, I late attorney general of Virginia, has re-moved to Washington to practice law. He will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the District of Colum-

bia, and attend to any professional business coulded to him. Office in Morrison's new building on 41 street, east of Pennsylvania avenue.

REPERENCES. Hon, J. J. Allen, Hon, Wm, Daniel, Hon, Richard Moneure, Hon, G. B. Samuels Hon. G. H. Lee, of the Court of Appeals of

To the Judges of the Circuit Courts of Virginia. To the senators and members of Congress from

A GENCY AT WASHINGTON .-- To Claimants.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS con-tice, to undertake the agency of claims before pacters, and other branches of the government. peloding commissioners under treaties, and the caraous public offices. He will attend to preemption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and procuring scrip or Virginia bounty land warrants, and the confir-nation by Congress of grants and claims to lands, claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows, and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary ser-vices, whether for commutation, half-pay, or ounty lands; also, claims for extra and back pay, No. of soldiers, sailors and marines; as well those against the State of Virginia, as the United States; all claims, growing out of contracts with the government, for damages sustained in consequence o he aciton or conduct of the government; and, in leed, any business before Congress or the public of fices which may require the aid of an agent or attor

ney. His charges will be moderate, and depend-ing upon the amount of the claim and the extent Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of those wh have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public attention at

Vashington. His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next door to the Bank t the Metropolis.

Sep 25-1vd ENERAL AGENCY, Washington City D. C.—The subscriber offers his services to the public in the prosecution of claims before Con gress or any of the Departments of the Govern ment. Some years' experience as disbursing Agent at the Indian Department, with a general knowl-edge of the mode of transacting business in the offices of the Government, enables him to promis-satisfaction to all who may intrust business of thi

character to his care.

He will also give special attention to the collection f claims against parties residing in the District of Columbia or vicinity; to negotiating loans, as well as the purchase or sale of Stocks. Real Estate. Land Warrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to cor my business which may interest them at the seat

of Government.

Sec. Office over the Banking-House of Selden. WITHERS & Co., to whom he refers.

JAMES J. MILLER.

N. B. References of the most satisfactory cha-

acter will be given to correspondents in whatever state they may reside.

A TTORNEY FOR THE PROSECUTION prosecution of Claims before the Departments and perfore Congress, for several years, will attempromptly to all claims entrusted to his care, and specially Revolutionary Pensions, Bounty Land Atra-pay, and pensions for services in the war o 1812, and the Mexican war, as well as all the Ir han wars.
Office on D street, one door east of 10th street

H. C. SPALDING.

T AW AND CLAIM AGENCY OFFICE Attorney at Law, respectfully tenders his profes sional services to the public. He will give prompt and careful attention to any legal business confided to his—care in any of the Courts of this District. He will give the same attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government, before any o the Departments or Congress. In cases of mag nitude or difficulty he will be assisted by his father Charles E. Sherman, Esq., of this city.

Educational.

Columbian College, Washington, D. C. The collegiate year of this institution will here-after consist of one continuous session, begin-ning on the last Wednesday in September, and closing on the last Wednesday in June, on which day the annual commencement for conferring de-grees will be held.

The ensuing session will open on the 28th of

the present month. The charges are:

for turtion is the same, and for the use of room, furniture, library, &c., \$25 per session. There is an admission fee of \$10, and a small charge each ession for contingencies. Fuel and lights are fur-nished at cost, and washing at 371 cents per dozen. The necessary college expenses of a boarding stu-dent will not exceed \$150 or \$190 per annum. All the bills are payable one half at the beginning, and the balance at the middle of the session.

With a view of giving to the different depart ments of instruction a wider extension, and at the same time of meeting a public want by rendering the advantage of the college available to a larger number and a more varied class of students, son and arrangement of the students. A new course has been adopted, styled the Scientific Course, and the degree of Batchelor of Philosophy (B. P.) atthe degree of Batchelor of Philosophy (B. F.) at-tached to it. It will occupy about three years, and will embrace all the studies of the regular course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the ex-ception of the ancient languages. This course will be specially adapted to those who wish to obtain what is called a practical education, as the mathematical and scientific studies will have greater prominence than usual, particularly in their application to the arts and business of life. Those vho may wish to become practical surveyors, en gineers, or agriculturists, will be quabled, with the advice of the faculty, to select their studies with special reference to those objects, and will receive the aid of lectures and illustrations. The doors of the College will also be opened to those who may wish, under its general regulations, to pursue any branch of study for any length of time. They may under the direction of the faculty, select such subjects as are suited to their views and objects in life, and, on examination, may receive a regular certificate of their standing and proficiency in the

The number of officers and instructors has lately been increased, and others will be added as the wants of the several departments may require.

wants of the several departments may require.

Measures are in progress for filling immediately
the chair of chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and
botany in a manner that will add greatly to the interest and profit of those studies.

The preparatory department has been placed
under careful and efficient management, in a building which has been handsomely fitted up for its reception. It has an able and experienced teacher, and is under the general supervision of the faculty. It will thus afford the best advantages for laying the foundation of a thorough classical and mathe

the foundation of a thorough enession and matter matical education.

Boarding pupils will be received under the im-mediate care and direction of the principal, and at about the same expense as regular college students.
The buildings have recently undergone thorough

repairs, and the grounds are being laid out and iin-proved in a manner that will add much to the conenience and attractiveness of its already beauti-

ful situation.
It is believed the College never presented s strong inducements as it now does to young men who desire to obtain a thorough and liberal educa-tion.

J. S. BACON,

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The next Session of this institution will open the 1st of October, and close the 29th of June following. The university embraces the following schools, viz: I. ancient languages; 2, modern languages; 3, mathematics; 4, natural philosophy, mineralogy, and geology; 5, chemistry; 6, medicine; 7, comparative anatomy, physiology, and surgery; 8, moral philosophy, rhetoric, and belles lettres, and political economy; 9, law. Also a lectureship of special anatomy and materia medica, and a demonstratorship of anatomy. The schools of ancient languages, modern languages, and mathematics, have each an assistant instructors and in

the school of law there is an adjunct professor. The expenses, (not including clothing, books, or The expenses, (not including clothing, books, or pocket-money.) are as follows:
Tuition fee, say three schools, at \$25 cach.\$75 00 Boarding, including dict, room-furniture, and attendance of servant, payable in

three instalments in advance Room rent, two occupying a room, \$8

Matriculation fee, \$15; contingent depo-

Students of medicine are charged with four tickets, at \$25 each, and a dissecting fee of \$5. The fee in the immediate class of law is \$60; in GESSNER HARRISON,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTOF HAMP-den Sydney College, Richmond, Va.—The den Sydney College, Richmond, Va.—The sixteenth annual course of lectures will com nence on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1853 and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March The commencement for conferring degrees will

held about the middle of March R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia

Medica and Therapeutics.
Martin P. Scott, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and

urgical Anatomy. Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and hysiology. David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and

Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of practical anatomy may be prose ented with the most ample facilities, and at very

ege infirmary and Richmond almshouse. The in rmary, under the same roof with the college, and ubject to the entire control of the faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical in struction. Many surgical operations are perform ed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportu-nities for becoming familiar with the symptoms.

diagnosis, and treatment of disease.

Expenses.—Matriculation fee, 85. Professors' fees, \$100. Demonstrator's fee, \$10. Graduation The price of board, including fuel, lights. nd servants' attendance, is usually \$3 or \$31 per veek. DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.,

MODERN LANGUAGES. -D. E. Groux, a native of France, teacher of Modern Lan guages, especially French. Spanish, and German. Translations made with correctness and punctuhity. Professor of Numesmatics, for the classifi ation and explanation of medals and coins. Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th nd 7th streets, opposite Brown's Hotel. Furnished Rooms to rent at that place.

Sep 29-4f

Sep 21-dif BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON CITY. T. P. Brows.

LINE PARLOR GRATES, just received

Mashington Sentinel.

REMARKS ON THE POTATO PLANT. BY DAVID FERGUSON, ESQ.

The following very interesting paper, by David Furguson, esq., was read by the Rev. Mr. Porter, before the Kilkenny Literary and Scientific Institution. Prefixed to it being an engagement by Mr. Ferguson to pay the £500 promised in the paper, when the council of the Literary and Scientific Institution of Kilkenny decide it fairly gained. The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Kilkenny, is named as reference. The seed mentioned in the paper may be ob tained from Robert Molyneux, esq., John's Bridge, and from Mr. Williams Bryan, Scotch House, Kilkenny:-

"The potato is only an annual, empowered by God with two modes of reproduction. The one, like the oak tree, lives only for years; the other, like the acorn, liveth for ever. Both re productions are deposits from the plant, differ ent in chemical properties; 'lire and die' independent of each other, with the plant providing for, but independent of, both.

"Here (exhibiting a potato stalk) is the plant. This stalk, with its small fibres, is the annual These eight apples upon the top possess each from three hundred to three hundred and twenty seeds; each seed has the germ of a plant with seed lobes, which perform the same office to the germ that the yolk of an egg does to the germ of a bird, supplying it with nutriment until all its parts are perfected by germination to supply itself.

"Hence the seed in the potato apple is, like the acorn of the oak, the seed in the apple of the tree, or the egg of a hen. These eight potatoes at the bottom of the stalk possess each a quantity of eyes; each eye possesses the same property for a time that the seed or egg of a hen does; but the potato, like the tree and hen, becomes aged and past bearing; the oak lives after it ceases to bour, as do also the apple ree and the hen, and so also does the potato. But the oak, the apple tree, and the hen die from age, and why not also the potato? Has nature made it an exception?

"Besides, like the oak, the apple tree, and hen, the potato has a graduated scale of ascending and descending life. Here (exhibiting a po tato stalk) is a plant grown direct from the seed. Observe, the potatoes are small, like narbles. This stalk blossomed, but had not strength to form an apple. Here (exhibiting a large stalk) is another which is one year older. Observe the difference in the bulk of he tubers which it produced. They may be compared to a small egg increasing. This stalk also blossomed; and potatoes thus grown from seed continue to blossom up to five years. and then first begin to form apples. Here exhibiting a stalk) is a plant six years old. which bore an apple; consequently I call the parent of this apple a potato; the plants before t not being able to perform the functions of a potato I call germs, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and so on, as-

ending according to their age. "Now toget at the descending germ let us take this lumper (now exhibited.) I can trace the history of this kind of potato back to the year 1818; and I am told that from 1825 to 1835 it was so charged with vitality that it would grow without manure in any soil, of large size, and producing 160 barrels to the acre; but of a quality more fit for cattle than for man. Then was the time to take seeds from its apples, and have the young rising into strength for cattle, and the old losing strength, but becoming more

"This lumper, once the prince of potatoes, like its great progenitors, the barbers, kerkippins, white Turks, red Turks, slipper-potato, peeler-potato of Connaught, black-ball of Kerry, and host of others, each in their turn ruled supreme. They are now gone. Here is the lumper, the cup, English-red, and Irish apple; look at them. The red twelve years ago produced 160 barrels to the acre; at present, in the best land, it produces only 60 barrels lumpers 40 barrels, and cups 30 barrels; and, like the ascending germs, they now blossom, but cannot grow apples; consequently all thes kinds of potatoes enumerated may be called 'descending germs.' See this diagram showing the life of the lumper. |Two ingenious diagrams, which, of course, we have no means representing, were here exhibited and ex-

plained by the Rev. Mr. Porter. "The first diagram shows the potatoe existing for thirty-four years in three states of being ; first, as an ascending germ in blossom for five years, a potato," with apples, for nineteen years; and there not being any apples seen upon th stalks for the last ten years, they then become descending germs, unable now to give any produce on mountain land, where they former grew. The law laid down in this diagram rules every potato, and the same law guides its seed thus we find the plant to grow apples for nine

teen years. "The second diagram shows the plant ascend ing in vitality for ten years, its longest day, and green from five to seven anonths, in proportion to its age; then descending, losing its vitality from its tenth to its nineteenth year, at which period it remains green only five months, and produces no seed. Thus the seed supplied by the parent plant at its longest period must of necessity be best and strongest. ing germ of the tenth year will remain green three months, and with little produce Hence, seed from the plant at ten years is perfect; the other only in proportion to its place in the diagram; consequently I fear it is hardly possible to procure good seed now, and I quesion if ever perfect seed has been sown, except by fortunate accident, the belief hitherto entertained being, that the seed was only to give

"The plant at transplanting is as perfect in all its parts as the oak, the apple tree, or the female bird from the egg. The root performs the same functions to the plant that the stomach does to the animal-absorbs juices from the earth and transmits them through one set of vessels to the leaves, which are a continuation and extension of the same vessels and matter. These extend their surface for, absorption and transmission of air and moisture, assimilate the juices, and return them through another set of vessels to nourish and enlarge the various parts of the plant. Thus, the leaves perform the same functions as the lungs of the animal, be sides giving shade to the vegetable. These truths point out the true mode of cultivating asending and descending germs, and also the potato. The plant from a perfect potato lives even months, perfecting its fruit before it dies The plant from descending germ lives only from five to three months, unable at either stage to perfect its fruit. Therefore, when the plant dies, the fruit not being ripe continues to absorb the decomposing matter in the leaves and vessels, until these vessels close. Consequently, when we see the leaves getting spotted and black, and emitting an offensive smel decomposing matter, we should at once dig the crop to save what potatoes exist, and turn the send a servant out on an errand after dinner, land to some useful purpose. This is what we, but always a little before. It is extraordinary

our own neglect of the immutable laws of God

"The largest potato, being first from the plant, and consequently longer in the world than the small one, is best for seed. This (producing a tuber) is a pototo with twelve eyes; consequently containing twelve plants. If I set i whole I put twelve plants to live upon the land of one; in other words, I put twelve cows to live upon one cow's grass. Therefore, scoop out the eyes of the large potatoes for seed, and use the rest. Let seed potatoes be the largest, and left in the light until they become green. They are thus best for seed, but not so good for the table, the oxygen having escaped. To keep potatoes for use, turf char is best; it will

keep them perfect, though not a month old. To give an idea how to manage potato seed for sale or use :- Hang np the apples in the barn or other out-house, in the light, until they become, white, soft, and pulpy, like a ripe gooseberry; then press out the seed into water, and throw away the hull; wash the glutinous matter from the seed by change of water, and dry it in the sun; or take a pulpy apple and press out the seed between the folds of blotting paper, the paper absorbs all the glutinous mater, and you will find from 300 to 320 seeds, (a sufficient quantity for one farmer.) Another mode:—Cover the apples in sand, which will absorb the hull and glutinous matter; and in spring sow sand and seed together in a hot-bed, which is simply twelve inches of stable manure covered with two inches of earth. I transplant ed 800 plants from a box four feet long by one foot wide, when the plants were from four to six inches above the earth, to drills eighteen inches apart, and sixteen inches between each plant. March or April is the best time for transplanting, and drills should be adopted in every instance in preference to lazy beds, be cause the latter retain rain and grow weeds, which prevent the circulation of air, and cannot be easily got at. The juices of the potato sleep during winter and awake in the spring, herefore, do not plant before February. The experiments stated in this paper can be tried and tested equally by the learned sage

or unlettered peasant, for one shilling.
"This paper demonstrates, from the leaf be ing the lung of the plant, that the potato cannot possibly grow after the leaf dies, excepwe suppose it to grow upon decomposing mat ter; and the diagrams demonstrate that there never was any disease in the plant or potato. Why and whence then are these various nutidotes against the 'mysterious incomprehensible potato disease' leading the peasantry of these realms to lose their land, manure, and labor, year after year? A Frenchman tells us to insert a pea in each set to absorb the super abundant moisture—the cause of blight. An Englishman bids us plant in tan; a Scotchman tells us to plant in peat char, because, having ninety-six per cent. of earbon, it is, like the pea and tan, a certain cure. The Royal Agri-cultural Society of Ireland has a gentleman that professes to take the sting or disease out of the potato by some chemical charm; and there is another gentleman who undertakes to extract the sting from the earth; but neither of them tell hore. These, like other varieties of mysterious cures and causes whispered from man to man, stagger the senses and make reason real. Therefore, in order that the truth of my views, and the virtues of these charmers. may be fully tested, I have lodged fire hundres pounds in the Provincial Bank, which I now freely offer to them and the world, if they bring to this society, within three years, the following potatoes, which have been the principa support of the peasantry of this for the last thirty-four years—namely, the old Irish apple, the cup, the English red, and the lamper, in the same strength that I show this stalk, with apples upon the top, potatoes

at bottom, and remaining green from the 12th April to 12th October, The potatoes now exhibited (and which are open to inspection until seed time) show ten istinct varieties, ranging from one to six years ild: these have never been in the world; before and their existence demonstrates that the power o grow them existed previous to, and since

the blight of 1845 and 1846. London Farmers' Manazine.

Hour somewhere speaks of a sailor adly off for food and drink in the Desert, who went in ballast with old shoes for victuals," and for drink was obliged to content himself with a "second-hand swig at the cistern" of a lead camel. An Oregon emigrant, who took the overland route to that far-distant region, does not seem to have fared much better. He says that food was so scarce in the beginning f winter that he boiled his boots and made oup of them, and did all this with so much success, that the proceeds gave him the feesimple of one of the very finest farms in the territory. For the last week of the "tramp, he writes, he "lived on a pickled headstall, and a pair of rope-traces, made into a salad, with ome green shavings, which they obtained at

deserted saw-mill! With pepper, salt, and vinegar, he might have made a good meal, he adds, but those condiments had unfortunately been forgotten! Harper's New Monthly.

A TRAVELLING HOTEL .-- A Paris correspon dent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in a letter da ted August 11th, gives the following account of a novel mode of travelling in France: "If we are in advance of the world in sea yachts, the French have beaten us in the article of railroad vachts. A rich capitalist, Monsieur the Count of L-, has invented and superintended the construction of a railroad hotel, for his own private use, with which he intends to travel with his family over all the railroads of France. It is a complete house with all its dependencies, principal and accessory. There is a parlor, bedrooms, with beds, billiard room, kitchen, office, a cellar which will hold a good store of wine, ice-house, &c.; in one word, all the cle gance and the comfort, the useful and agreeable, of a dwelling the most complete and most rich. It is very long, and like all French cars, very wide. It is made so that it can be transformed from one set of wheels to another, though that seems of no importance, since the roads of France are all, I believe, of the same wide guage. This travelling hotel has cost its proprictor about 50,000 francs, and is at this moment attracting great attention at the depot of the Orleans railway."

SOMETHING NEW .-- A SELL .-- The police of Bangor pounced upon a mysterious looking hogshead, on Saturday last, which had just been landed. It was carted up into the city at an expense of several dollars, and the fast considered they had got, altogether, the best prize of the season. Alas for human hope. vessel contained nothing but salt water, as green as those who had seized it. The officers left the same day, on a tour for their health.

A DIETETIC RULE OF CONDUCT .- Never to end a servant out on an errand after dinner, direct from the New York manufacturers, for all by

W. H. HARROVER.
Sep 21—eo2w (m) Op. the Patriotic Bank to some useful purpose. This is what we, in our wisdom, call "the incomprehensible possible po

ANOTHER GRACE DARLING.

The Steamer Neptune, Captain Brownless

The London Times publishes the following singular and pleasing narrative:

n her outward voyage from London to St. Petersburgh, encountered, when two-thirds across the North Sea, the terrific storms of the 26th, 27th, and 28th of November, which raused such fearful disasters on our coast. At he height of the hurricane, about midnight of the 27th, the Naze of Norway was sighted Finding the water becoming considerably smoother under the coast of Norway, Captain Brownless hauled closer in shore. The weather. however, continuing bad, he resolved to go into Flekke Fiord for shelter; and, requiring a pilot for that purpose, the union jack was shown at the fore. Some time clapsed, and it was feared no boat durst venture out, when attention was drawn to a small object upon land, which soon after was observed to be pulling down upon the boat nearing the ship. The astonishment of the captain and people on board was greatly ncreased on observing that one of her crev was a woman! The first exclamation was "Grace Darling!" The deep-sea lead line eing the handiest, was thrown into the boat. Our heroine passed the line twice round her body, hitched or rather tied it, and then passing her right arm through the noose at the end f the line, ascended the ship like a sailor. The boat, which was one of the commones description, was half filled with water when she reached the steamer, and of course her little rew of three was thoroughly drenched. By he captain's orders, the woman was provided with a change of clothing by the stewardess until her own was dried. The romance of the thing was much increased

by the beauty of the woman-not more than twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, a little above the middle stature, fair skin, good color, peautiful expressive, dark blue eyes, fine white eth, and hair like flax, a feature peculiar to the women and hildren of Norway. The visit o Flekke Fiord of so fine a steamer as the Neptune, was quite an event for the little port, and great hospitality was shown to the passengers and crew. A little before the adventu rous young woman left the ship, the seamen and firemen made a collection of about three pounds amongst themselves for her; on learning which he captain solicited the passengers to contribute, and when the captain—beckoned to her to come and take money, she stared with aston-ishment, probably having never before seen so nuch money; but when assured that it was all for her, she dropped on one knee, clasped the captain's hand in both of hers, and shedding ears of gratitude kissed it repeatedly. After his she went round to the passengers and dissed their hands also, and subsequently she took her leave of the tars and firemen, who evinced a contempt for a mere cold shake of he hand, and aspired to an embrace with the ips; two or three of the better looking of the sailors were successful, but not one of their more soiled brethren. As she descended the side, all hands, of their own accord mustered on the gangway; and one obtaining a more elevated position than the rest thurst out from the vessel's side, and over the girl's head, a boat book, to which was attached a union lack, and as the boat shoved off the crew and passengers simultaneously gave three deafening cheers and continued waving handkerchiefs, etc., as ong as the boat was in sight.

our exchanges quite an array of interesting in stances of longerity and numerous progeny We give below a number of the most interest ng of these, with the addition of several names this list of modern Methuselah's, whose his ory we have learned through other sources. First, then we see it stated that a famil gathering of the Darlington blood was held recently at the residence of Brinton Darlington, near West Chester. The gathering was com-

on, and numbered near four hundred!! Daniel Wilson, of the State of Indiana, died recently at the age of one hundred and seven years. He is said to have been the companion of Gen. Marion, and to have served long and faithfully under Gen. Washington. These facts are given by Alexander Wilson, who represents himself as the forty-fifth child of the hero of

posed of the descendants of Abraham Darling-

his notice. We have heard it stated that the family cirle of John Leech, now residing near Green ville, Mercer county, in this State, and father of David Leech, esq., the great forwarding merchant, known to nearly every body in the ommonwealth, numbers, in children, grand and great-grand children, about one hundred and thirty souls!! The old gentleman is about ninety years of age, and is still remarkable for is great physical and mental energy.

Mrs. Sarah Benjamin, of Pleasant Mount Wayne county, is now in her one hundred and righth year, and enjoys good health and a clear intellect. Some time during the last summer, she sent to Governor Bigler a skein of woolle yarn, which she had spun a few days previous on her old-fashioned wheel, without spectacles. The varu was of the finest texture and mos perfect proportions. She witnessed the delivery of Cornwallis's sword to Washington at York town. She says that she was all American or that occasion, and that she does not believe that she could have treated Cornwallis with the civility that Washington did. She felt like having a little vengeance at the expense of tories and tyrants. She is the recipient of a pension, and says she should have two pensions. or she had two husbands that died in the war

of Independence.
Auron Snyder, of Clearfield county, is saidbe one hundred and jour years old. He is also surrounded by a numerous progeny. He

sensible, but quite helpless, James Gallagher, of the same county, is reicing in his ninety-fifth year, and has given stice that he will pay no debts contracted by is itimerant wife, who has left his bed and board without cause or provocation. He thinks lass of eighty ought not to be trusted at large. He served in the war under Washington, and

acted the part of a brave soldier.

But the greatest Methuselah of all was Mar Simonson, who died recently near Shippensburg, in this State, at the almost incredible age of one hundred and twenty-six years-almost one hundred years over the average of human life.—Harrisburg Union.

STROKE OF WIT. - A struke of wit, accompanied by a delicacy of insult, was played off by a lady, who was engaged shortly to be married. The intended bridegroom, perceiving he talking for a considerable time, and with much apparent pleasure, to another gentleman, said to her, "I will be revenged of your infidelity. and show the letters which you have written to e." "Do," said the lady, "I have nothing to blush for, except the direction."

The Boston Post says that a young man, 'a in a New York paper for board in a pious family, where his Christian example would be considered a compensation.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL

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Yearly advertisements subject to special arrangement.

Long advertisements at reduced rates. Religious, Literary, and Charitable notices in serted gratuitously..

All correspondence on business must be prepaid. Fearful Warning to Hard Kissers.

John McDonnell, a young white man, with an open, prepossessing countenance, was brought up for stealing a lady's bonnet from a millinery store in Second street. It is not a common event in the course of human affair for a young man to steal a bonnet-indeed, the case was singular enough to excite general curiosity; the mayor himself seemed anxious to know why John's flippers should have fallen on a bonnet rather than a hat-for the headpiece he wore was entitled to repose after long and faithful service.

"Why did you steal a bonnet, John Mc Donnell?

"Ah, your honor, it's a werry delicate subject, and I'd rather say nothing about it, if it's all the same to your honor and the other gen-

tleman. "Have you a wife?"

"Divit a one."

"A mother or sister?"

"Not a taste, place your honor."
"Then what did you intend to make of the "Must I tell your worship? Why, then, I was taking Nelly Callahan over Schuylkill last Sunday, that led to the whole calamity. The ould scratch instigated me to kiss her among

the blackberry bushes, and she fit against the

civility till her straw bonnet was used up like a crushed egg-shell."
"There, says she, 'you've ruined me!"
"How's that?' says I."
"Listed the hea

"'Why,' says she, 'you've kissed the head off of me, and soiled my best bonnet besides, and

if that's not ruination, I'd like to know what is." "'Never mind,' says I, 'there's not much harm done yet; and I'll pay all the damages." "If you don't get me another bonnet, you villain, says she, I'll sue you for high trayson.' And so your honor, I was obliged to

do it."

"Get her another bonnet. There was no shying off, the bonnet had to come by hook or by crook, and so I hooked it. If I must go the voyage, let me speak a word of advice to the oung men which is now standing in solemn silence around this enclosure. Take warning by my melancholy fate, and kiss the gals modrate adon't smash their bonnets. And now, gent's, I'm ready to suffer. I hope the gent who is taking down the proceedings will testify that I bore it with manly fortitude. It's a crushing affair, and I have a sneaking notion that my heart is crushed worse than Nelly

Callahan's bonnet."

The milliner lady from whom the bonnet was stolen was deeply affected, and, considering the theft was committed under the influence of "almighty love," she declined to prosecute, and, at her earnest request, the erring lover was set at liberty.—Phila. Mercury.

AN ENTERTAINING PUBLIC SPEAKER .- The following humorous account of the soporific speeches of a medical member of the legislaure of Pennsylvania towards the close of the last century, is from the caustic pen of the celebrated Cobbett, who at that period published a strong partisan paper in Philadelphia: "I allude to one Doctor Morpheus, who, finding his neighbors determined not to die under his hands, is now endeavoring to assassinate the State. The State, however, seems to partake of the obstinacy of his neighbors, turning a deaf ear to all his prescriptions. At the end of the second paragraph the chairman was Longevity.—We have observed recently in perceived to yawn, the third rocked him off, our exchanges quite an array of interesting insleep. The fifth reached the doorkeeper at the further end of the passage; and before the sixth was finished, an old woman who sells apples at the gate, dropped from her stool. ould this quack in politics as well as physic be suffered to continue his lectures, the assem bly of Pennsylvania may write over their loors, as the French do over those of their burying grounds-This is the place of ever-

> HIPPODROMANIA .-- This disease is prevailing a great extent among our juvenile population Its symptoms are violent paroxysms of excite-ment, for which a rapid circumambulating motion seems to be the only relief, and a strong tendency to turn the entire system upside down, to such an extent indeed, as frequently to ele vate the pedal extremities toward the firmanent. It is quite a common thing, on turning a street corner, to receive a butt in the region of the stomach from the head of a boy, rushing at the rate of a telegraphic dispatch, and sawing his arms as if he were endeavoring to restrain the fury of an innumerable team of fiery coursers, while his whoops! and Hi's are positively ter rific. Then, "cushioning" himself off your ab-dominal region, he flies into the middle of the street, and then describes a successsion of rapid circles, and is off at a tangent. A few stepfurther on, while you are soberly plodding you way along, something darts past you, and instantly a pair of heels are cutting capers under your nose. You start aside, and barely escape coming into collision with an "Antipodean Wonder," progressing along the pavement on Really, we wish Mr. Welch was his hands.

gone !- Cincinnati Columbian. AN INCIDENT IN REAL LIFE.-Sixty-nine vears ago a party of adventurers from the eastern States, after a long and toilsome journey, descended the Ohio river, and encamped upon the spot where Newport barracks now stand They were separated from the several "sta-tions" in Kentucky and turned their steps through the wilderness, first pledging each other, in a spirit that may be termed prophetically romantic, to meet on the same spot fift years from that day. This agreement was made on the 4th of November, 1782. In the year 1832, on the 4th day of November, precisely fifty years after the time of the agree ment, four of the old band met on the spot to fulfil their promise. One of them was over ninety years of age; the rest were under three score and ten. After remaining a few days they turned their steps homeward—not through a wilderness as they did half a century before, but through scenes of busy life and the hum of industrial millions! Nor did they promise any other meeting, as that was an event fixed by a higher will; and it has taken place! They are

A New Medicine.-The following certificate, says the Dutchman, has been received by the author of the "Granicular Syrup:

" POTTSVILLE, July 20, 1853. "Dear Sir,-I will be ninety-three years old ext October. For forty years I have been an invalid, unable to move, except when stirred with a lever; but blessed be God, a year ago to-day, I heard of the Granicular Syrup. 1 bought a bottle, smelt of the cork, and found myself a new man. I can now run twelve miles an hour, and throw eight double somer-

"P. S.—A little of your Alicumstoutum Salve nember of an evangelical church," advertises applied to a wooden leg, reduced a compound fracture in eighteen minutes, and is now cover ing the limb with a fresh cuticle of white ping